

Fig 1. Overview of responses to questionnaire about IUCN Resolution 43 (Appendix 1). Note that Q1 and Q2 are responses to, permission to use questionnaire responses, and country name respectively.

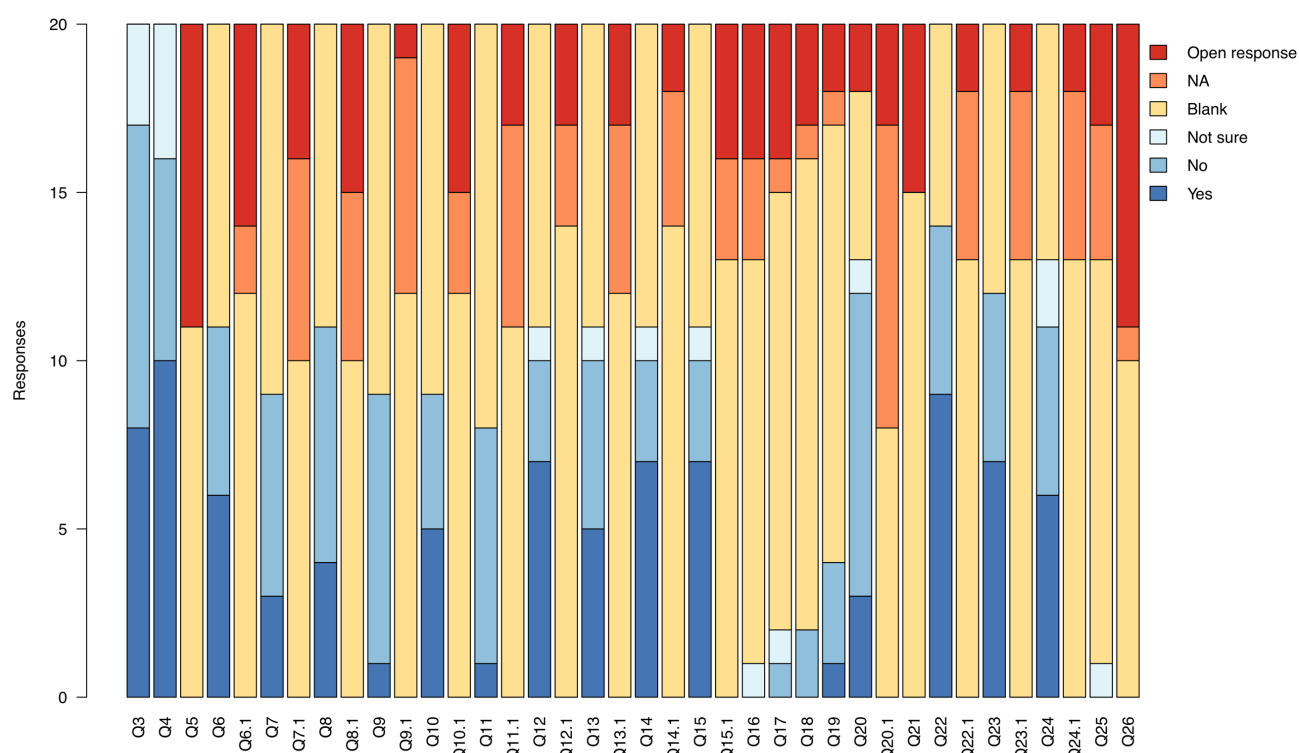


Fig 2. Aggregate responses to questionnaire about IUCN Resolution 43 (Appendix 1).

## 2. Review of responses

### Strategy or policy to assess the of distribution and state of peatlands (Q6 and Q6.1)

- Six respondents replied that their countries had a strategy or policy to assess the distribution and state of peatlands (Fig 2).
- Of these six, two said that the approach was either ‘not well coordinated’ or ‘not working’. And one replied that their strategy had just been developed and not ratified.

Q. Is there a set of key components that the IUCN think should form part of a strategy or policy?

### Measurement and reporting of GHG emissions from peatlands (Q7 and Q7.1)

- Three respondents said that their country had a system in place to measure and report GHG emissions. Of those three, one of the reporting systems (Indonesia) was not specific to peatlands.

### Financial support for the restoration of peatlands (Q8, Q8.1, Q9, and Q9.1)

- Four countries reported having financial support targeted at peatlands, but one country (Indonesia) said that this support may come from national budgets but was

not specific. Malaysia responded that there was no specific financial support but funding is related to the state/province.

- One country (Jamaica) responded that there were market-based mechanisms in place for peatland restoration, but didn't expand on the answer further. Perhaps a false positive?

#### **Local community involvement and sharing experience of peatland conservation / restoration (Q10, Q10.1, Q11, Q11.1)**

- Six countries reported that local communities are supported. Four expanded on this statement. In two instances, support is via national regulation, and in a third case (Indonesia) support is provisioned by a peatland restoration agency for but is not formally regulated yet.
- One country (Lesotho) reported that there is formal provision for sharing experiences of restoration / conservation.

#### **Protection, restoration, and management of peatlands (Q12 - Q20.1)**

- Seven countries reported that there were measures in place to protect peatlands, and five countries said that measures to restore peatlands existed. In both cases three countries expanded on their comments. Methods for restoration are stated as blocking drainage canals, removing unwanted vegetation, and grazing.
- Seven countries also replied that they have measures in place to manage peatlands. Of the two extended responses, one said that only some peatlands are managed, and Indonesia differentiated between the cultural use of peatlands by local communities and the large-scale agricultural use of peatlands (increased GHG emissions).
- Seven countries stated that they have action plans and targets as part of their peatland strategies and two provided links to those plans. The implementation timescales for these plans varied from 'on-going' to 2021. Three countries reported that their strategies/plans were being actively implemented.
- Two countries reported that stakeholders have on-going responsibilities for their peatland strategies. And three said that there is government funding for peatlands.
- Two countries stated that there was a moratorium on peat extraction. Slovakia said there was no extraction but also no moratorium.

#### **Strategic measures to protect peatlands (Q21 – Q26)**

- One country reported that their policy addressed elements of the UN FAO six-point list for strategic action. But nine said that there were measures to protect peatlands (two provided additional details).
- Six countries stated that there were strategic measures in place to sustainably manage peatlands. Two countries reported that progress was being made towards their objectives (vegetation mapping, and performance reports were given as examples).
- Nine countries provided information about the challenges to delivering peatland policies. These challenges included;

- i. Negative financial impact on landowners.
- ii. Lack of evidence to support policies.
- iii. Conflict with some stakeholders and competing interests.
- iv. Awareness of importance of protecting peatlands.
- v. Peatland seen as marginal land.
- vi. Lack of funding and political will.
- vii. Poor integration of planning, implementation, and governance.
- viii. Peatland protection is not discussed.

## Appendix 1. Questionnaire

Question no.	Question	Type of response
Q3	Before answering this survey, were you or your colleagues aware of IUCN Resolution 43 "Securing the future of global peatlands" (WCC-2016-Res-043)?	Response
Q4	In your country, is a wetland/peatland strategy in place to co-ordinate action on peatlands?	Response
Q5	Please provide a link to your strategy or email it to: mark.reed@ncl.ac.uk	Open-Ended Response
Q6	We have a strategy/policy to assess the distribution and state of peatlands	Yes
		No
Q6.1		Explain how and what is working
Q7	We have a strategy/policy to measure and report emissions from peatlands	Yes
		No
Q7.1		Explain how and what is working
Q8	We have a strategy/policy to protect and restore peatlands with targeted financial support	Yes
		No
Q8.1		Explain how and what is working
Q9	We have a strategy/policy to stimulate market based mechanisms to support peatlands	Yes
		No
Q9.1		Explain how and what is working
Q10	We have a strategy/policy to engage and support local communities	Yes
		No
Q10.1		Explain how and what is working
Q11	We have a strategy/policy to share experience and expertise on peatland conservation, restoration and improved management	Yes
		No
Q11.1		Explain how and what is working
Q12	Are there measures in place to protect peatlands (e.g. designated sites and prohibited activities)?	Response
Q12.1		If yes, please describe
Q13	Are there measures in place to restore degraded peatlands (e.g. re-wetting through drain blocking)?	Response
Q13.1		If yes, please describe
Q14	Are there measures in place to sustainably manage peatlands (e.g. sustainable agriculture)?	Response
Q14.1		If yes, please describe
Q15	Does the strategy have actions and targets?	Response
Q15.1		If yes, please describe or provide link with page reference to relevant documentation

Question no.	Question	Type of response
Q16	What is the timeline for implementation/delivery of the strategy? Please describe or provide link with page reference to relevant documentation	Open-Ended Response
Q17	Is the strategy being used/actively implemented? Please describe or provide link with page reference to relevant documentation and tell us who is responsible for the implementation and delivery of the strategy.	Open-Ended Response
Q18	Does the strategy have a stakeholder group and who administers it? Please describe or provide link with page reference to relevant documentation	Open-Ended Response
Q19	Is the strategy supported by Government funding specifically for peatlands? Please describe or provide link with page reference to relevant documentation	Open-Ended Response
Q20	Is there a moratorium on peat exploitation (peat extraction) in place in the country?	Response
Q20.1		If yes, please give details
Q21	What policies are in place to address elements of the recommended strategic action by the UN FAO (see 6 point list in background information at the start of this survey)?	Open-Ended Response
Q22	Are there strategic measures in place to protect peatlands (e.g. designated sites and prohibited activities)?	Response
Q22.1		If yes, please describe
Q23	Are there strategic measures in place to protect peatlands (e.g. designated sites and prohibited activities)?	Response
Q23.1		If yes, please describe
Q24	Are there strategic measures in place to sustainably manage peatlands (e.g. sustainable agriculture)?	Response
Q24.1		If yes, please describe
Q25	What quantifiable progress is being made towards implementing these strategic measures?	Open-Ended Response
Q26	What challenges are being encountered at the policy level (is there support for including peatlands in policy?) and the delivery level (what barriers are there to delivering action on new or existing peatland policies e.g. funding as a barrier)?	Open-Ended Response

## Appendix 2

52 countries which have been highlighted in the 'Global Peatland CO<sub>2</sub> Picture' report (2009) as either being peat-dominated (% of country area), having large areas of continuous peatland, large CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from peat or large peat carbon stocks. The table below groups these countries according to whether they possess all (high priority for assessment), or only one of these characteristics (lower priority for assessment). Additional countries can be added where information is readily available.

Countries belonging to 4 categories	Countries belonging to 3 categories	Countries belonging to 2 categories	Countries belonging to 1 categories
Belarus Finland  Indonesia  Ireland Malaysia Norway Papua New Guinea Russia (Asian part-of) Sweden  USA (Alaska)	Brazil Canada  China  Falkland Islands Germany Iceland Uganda United Kingdom Russia (European part-of)	Chile Congo  Dem. Republic of Congo Estonia Latvia Mongolia Netherlands Peru Poland  St Helena (UK) Sudan USA (southern) Zambia	Angola Amsterdam & St Paul Islands Antipodes  Auckland Islands Brunei Campbell Islands Chatham Islands Colombia Japan  Lithuania Macquarie Island Mexico New Zealand Russia Singapore Tasmania Trindade Island (Brazil) Ukraine Venezuela Vietnam